Sabbath Recorder.

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COMMENening with the New Year, Mr. Moody opens his two months meetings in Boston. Human eye cannot foresee what may be the results of this effort to awaken the careless and lead souls to a life of faith and usefulness. All Christians everywhere will rejoice as this mighty leader in Israel goes forth conquering the world for God. We rejoice from the group of sinful habits and purposes.

The superior character of the Scandinavians is frequently spoken of as compared with many other European nations. The secret of this superiority is found in their ancient religious faith which, according to Tytler’s History, rested upon “three great moral principles,” to wit, “to serve the Supreme Being; to respect and obey the laws; and to do no wrong or unjust actions; and to be valiant and intrepid in fight.” Omitting the last of the three, it is easy to see how any people could become morally strong on such a basis. The Scandinavians as a class who have chosen to become Americans have maintained some of the useful, industrious, upright. They respect good government and the rights of their fellowmen. Such principles are inbred in their natures. Hence they do not become anarchists, malcontents or outlaws.

With this issue starts a new volume of the Recorder—its entrance upon the fifty-third year of its existence. Prompted by the wish that all subscriptions were paid up to the present time, we reviewed our mailing list, and find that we have been sending the paper during the past year to a large number with- out having received from them any pay there for; and to a smaller number we have been doing the same for the past two years. We cannot think that the persons to whom these conditions apply would prefer to do without a paper that is of the value set upon it by those who pay for it, and we must appeal to the Members of the church and of the departments to pay their subscription at the close of the year.

While the bill for the exclusion of illiterate immigrants has passed both Houses of Congress, it is still quite too mild to effect any very radical change. So long as the country is overstocked by such swarms of people as annually come to our shores, the bill provides that no immigrants over sixteen years of age who cannot read and write at least their own native language shall be admitted to our country. The bill itself went to land and by sea, and there must be a personal examination of the immigrants. This is one very important requirement, and should have been the law of our country many years ago. But since so many millions of people have already been admitted to citizenship without any such qualification, the law now comes too late, and is altogether too lenient to meet the exigencies of our present circumstances. Some of the Members of both Houses of Congress are of the opinion that all immigration should be prohibited for a term of years, or until the present overcrowded condition of the immigrant bureau shall have time to regulate itself. The labor market is overstocked. American laborers are crowded out. Labor is too cheap, and thousands if not millions of able-bodied work men are out of employment.

There is some poetry, or at least some philan­ thropic sentiment, in the thought that our country is an asylum for the oppressed of all nations; and some people fear that to exclude immigrants for a time would rob that part of America over which our govern­ ment has control of this distinguishing characteristic of such an act is not warranted by the facts in the case.” There are many individual as well as state and national asylnms for the unfort­ unate. When these philanthropic institutions become filled to their utmost capacity, their doors are closed against further admissions. This course becomes a necessity. Self preservation and the welfare of those already re­ ceived demand it, until there can be enlarged and improved accommodations. None the less is this true on the larger scale of our national domains.

NATHAN V. HULL, D.D.

Among the most prominent names that are affectionately and gratefully remembered by a large number of people is that of N. V. Hull, whose picture is printed with this issue. He was born in Berlin, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1808, and died in Alfred, N. Y., Sept. 5, 1881, at the age of nearly 73 years. He was the Rev. Richard Hull, one of the pioneers in our denominational work west of New Eng­ land. In 1832, at the age of twenty-four years, the subject of this sketch entered the ministry and the very soon became a man of acknowledged ability and power. His settled pastorate were two, the first one at Clarence, N. Y., covering thirteen years, and the second, at Alfred, thirty-five years. He was widely known and greatly beloved both among the people of his own faith and among other denominations. He was an eloquent advocate of temperance, education, the Sabbath and every good cause. For nine years preceding his death he was the editor of the Sabbath Recorder. His last message to the people whom he delighted to serve and for whom he obtained an extended subscription is printed in the last number, is as follows:

Tell the dear brethren of the Conference, I love them all most tenderly, and that till very recently I had hoped to meet them in the coming sessions of Conference and the Societies, but that hope is gone; I shall never meet them in the flesh again. Let me entreat you to re­ volve and your minds, but that the politic of unifying and keeping the church together, not to destroy, but to build up. This thought is constantly in my mind as I approach the end of a life in which I have tried to do what I could for the Master’s cause, which, up to this closing hour, has been growing more precious to me. Tell the dear brethren to hold out faithfully and till on till the Master shall tell them rest.

SCIENCE AND IMMORTALITY.

When the advocates of the materialistic view of the nature of man are driven to such straits for proof of the validity of their soul­ istic theories, they hopelessly appeal to immor­ tality, as the following statements in a recent exchange would indicate, the only conclusion is that these people have a zeal that is worthy a better cause. This statement begins thus: “Scientifically it is not a fact that every per­ son is in possession of an immortal soul which lives in a material body.” This negative proposition is then supported by the follow­ ing proof: “Man, in an analyzed state, is found to be composed of carbon, nitrogen, hydrogen, sulphur, lime and iron, all earthly substances, but not the immaterial soul of the soul. This imaginary gentleman finds no place in science. Observation is against the existence of the soul independent of the body. Who has ever seen the soul leave the body? Or who has ever seen a soul separate from the body?”

Well, now, this exhaustive array of the find­ ings of science may be very convincing to readers who have such a limited conception of the definition, and of the realms of science. This profound chemist has looked in vain for the soul in the tashes of the body as revealed by chemical analysis; and finding no soul there he comes to the conclusion that there is
no such entity. Had he not been so tied to his soulless theory he might have been saved such toilsome searching, by recalling the simple, but divine statement, showing that after death it would be a fruitless search: "him shall the dust return to the earth as it was, and the spirit shall return unto God who gave it." But, before dismissing the case, will our friend who disposes of the soul so easily because he cannot see it, and who concludes that "this imaginary gentleman finds no place in science," because chemical analysis does not reveal it, please answer candidly one or two questions. He admits the existence of nitrogen and hydrogen, etc.; but did he or any other person ever see either of these gases? Hydrogen is a colorless, odorless, tasteless gas in science; but, when he has been compelled to enter the school-yard, C. T. E. movements. There are so many school-boys in Chicago who are addicted to the pernicious habit of smoking cigarettes that the Board of Education has been compelled to enter upon a new operation. Practically this takes away the money of the Turkish government and reduces the Sultan to a subordinate position among the rulers of nations. Less brutality will now be expected.

DR. CHARLES SWEET, of Lebanon, Conn., widely known as a surgeon or natural bone-setter, died Dec. 22 at the age of 85 years. Dr. Sweet was born in Lebanon, 1811. He came directly from a family famous for their great renown as bone-setters. Forty years ago Dr. Sweet practiced in Lebanon, while living in Lebanon, and has been called over a wide stretch of country to do service in his profession. He had an infirmity in Lebanon for many years. His practice commenced when he was only 16 years of age, and it is said he treated over 10,000 cases. He will be greatly missed in his native town and state.

CAPTAIN GEORGE E. LEMON, of Washington, D. C., died at Corning, N. Y., Dec. 18, at the age of 53 years. Captain Lemon was a faithful soldier and officer in the late civil war, and in 1877 founded the National Tribune, which has been a staunch advocate of the soldiers' interests, and loyal to the government. He was likewise a trusted as the soldiers' friend, as well as among his contemporaries and as a citizen. The Washington Daily Post shows how highly he was esteemed at the national capital. We quote as follows: A man of kindly, charitable heart, a citizen whose conscience was safe in the breast interests of his state was always of the keenest character, and a soldier whose record was untarnished, George E. Lemon's death means a gap not to be supplied. He was the friend of his soldiers, and his geniality and companionable spirit shed solemnity in whatever path he moved. It was his good fortune to have been furnished with a more competence, but he took more pleasure in the joy which his employment bestowed upon many a beavered home than in the accumulation of wealth which came with the successful conduct of the business. He was intrusted with many grave responsibilities, and in all of them was faithful to the last degree. Here in Washington, where he was known and loved, the remembrance of his generous, manly, conduct of the public schools. It is proposed to establish a state model school. Many truant children are not criminals and should not be so classed. It is a fearful mistake to place such children in public schools which are designed for criminals, and compel the children who have not reached that stage to be regarded and treated as criminals, and to be ruinously associated with criminals.

There is an epidemic of rabies in Baltimore, and the Police Department has issued orders to the patrolsmen to shoot every dog found in the streets without a muzzle or "license tag." Why, not license mad dogs as well as liquor sellers? The latter do a thousand fold more damage than all the mad dogs in the world. It is much better to die from hydrophobia than from drunkenness, for the former does not bar, its victim from the kingdom of heaven.

SEVERAL of the European nations have combined in forming a Power for the enforcement of certain reforms in the Turkish government. The Sultan is thereby compelled to do as the "powers" may dictate. The ambassadors have held a conference in Constantinople relative to compelling the Sultan to put these needed reforms into immediate operation. Practically this takes away the money of the Turkish government and reduces the Sultan to a subordinate position among the rulers of nations. Less brutality will now be expected.

In the Church of England two leading clergymen, Canon Freemantle and Archibishop Wilson, have created a small theological cyclone by their advocacy of the doctrine of evolution. Resolutions have been passed by a large convention looking to rather summary dealing with these heretics.

In Great indignation is freely expressed in New York City against the decision of Justice Pryor, of the Supreme Court, against granting a certificate of incorporation to a society composed of 36 Jewish congregations. Not only Jews, but many Christians, see in this unjust discrimination much that tends to mischievous results.

What a sweet revenge the Chicago liquor dealers are said to be planning for the anti-saloonists in that run-cursed city. The saloon men propose to close their business for four months and thus deprive the city of $1,000,000. No form of revenge could be more satisfactory to those who oppose the great iniquity.

The death of Hon. Roswell G. Herr, of Plainfield, N. J., which occurred Dec. 15, has called forth many expressions of high appreciation for his valuable qualifications. For many years he was a writer for the New York Tribune and other journals, on questions of state and national finance. His writings were regarded as very concise and able statements, and they have been published in pamphlet form by the Tribune Publishing Company.

A good suggestion has been made by State Superintendent Rhoades, in the state of New York, regarding truants in the public schools. It is proposed to establish a state truant school. Many truant children are not criminals and should not be so classed. It is a fearful mistake to place such children in public schools which are designed for criminals, and compel the children who have not reached that stage to be regarded and treated as criminals, and to be ruinously associated with criminals.

The time passed on; midnight came; the man went to the grave-yard. It was a night of thick darkness. As he entered the place of darkness, darkness entered his mind. Then the gentleman's word, "alone with God," came to him with wonderful power. The thought of the wicked man he had committed, and had come there to repent of, raised his mind like a flash of lightning. He trembled for the folly. Afraid to take another step, he fell at the feet of the grave. The next day he went to the gentleman, thanked him for what he had done, and said he had resolved never to swear again.
Cuba—bleeding, pressed, destitute, struggling for human rights.

I would not be dogmatic as to just what part Cuba should play in the present situation. That is a matter for the wisest and most careful statesmanship. But the time is drawing very near when it will be the bounden duty of our nation to take some action in behalf of her neighbor, who has fully as much claim to these two words as have the Suffering Servant and the Lord of Glory.

Cuba has not achieved her freedom; but Spain has demonstrated that she cannot subdue Cuba. We do not want Cuba. We have problems enough of our own. We love peace and will preserve it by all honorable means; but peace is not necessary to us. Sweet as peace is, honor is dearer. It will ere long be the duty of this great nation to say to Spain: “This useless shedding of human blood must stop.”

Spain has lost, one by one, all her South American dependencies, and now this toothless wolf, as Senator Vest described her, is fighting desperately to keep her one remaining cub. Like the Giant Despair, she sits at the entrance of the cage of despotism, grinning in impotent rage at the procession of splendid republics marching onward toward liberty and civilization.

This island is a part of the Western Hemisphere, and her destiny is freedom. The time to help her in her time of need, if France had not made it, would have been before she lost her independence, even with a friendly officer, we might still be a dependency of Great Britain. Our republic lives not to itself alone. With all prudence and caution there comes a time when she must act in behalf of the weaker peoples over whom she has in some sense been given a guardianship.

Armenia—outright branded, destitute, burning, butchered, massacred. Your brothers and sisters and mine in the Christian faith, in these closing days of the nineteenth century.

The only argument that the Turk appreciates is a cannon ball. Abdul Hamid is a smooth confidence man. He has figured it out that it is more to his interests to please Mohammedans than to fear all the so-called Christian nations of Europe with their divided interests.

The acceptance of the reforms last year was the signal for a tidal wave of massacre rolling up over the mountains of Armenia. In the meantime every effort has been made to befoul the world outside. Prisoners have been tortured to make them sign lying statements, implicating Christian missionaries in revolutionary schemes. Foreign embassadors and influential visitors have been flattered and feasted, given attention and gifts, and a multitude have been misled by the canning arts. The liberal-minded Sultan has, forsooth, appointed Christians to high offices; but he is careful that these officials shall have no position and no authority, and that they shall be kept in ignorance of the inside plans. As a gentleman of high repute, an old resident of Constantinople said to our own Doctor Barrows, these appointments were made “just to throw dust in the eyes of gullible Englishmen and Americans.”

Our fleet in the harbor of Smyrna might be put to good use a little further north through the passage of the Dardanelles. Let our government offer 50,000 troops for protection of its citizens and property and for redress for previous wrongs.

Public sentiment is mighty. Let the demand go up from the whole of Christendom that the nations that have taken it upon themselves to work for peace and good. That record of England, France and Russia in this connection is one of shame. The miserable jealousy which holds back from decisive action because of the fear that a rival nation will get the credit, will get heard only too evidently.

Now that steps toward the protection of Armenia are again being taken, let the humane brotherhood of men and women, without regard to creed, insist that the reforms be carried through to the end, even if it wipes Turkey off the map of Europe.

Don’t call it Saturday.

Not many of you do. But here and there one,—especially of the younger people,—having lived much in the midst of Sunday-keepers, have fallen into their use of the name Saturday to save the trouble of explanation. They do not mean any disrespect, but it always grates on our ears, coming from Seventh-day Baptists and Seventh-day Adventists. It is the name of a day. It does not matter what you call the other links of the chain; “but the seventh day is the Sabbath of the Lord thy God.” Not that I would have a cast-iron rule; but that we should form correct habits of speech. It involves a certain thoughtlessness of our heavenly Father, a witnessing for the truth, and a standing for our convictions.

“The seventh-day,” perhaps, among strangers; but always “the Sabbath” in our own homes and in the social circles, where our peculiar views are known.

NATURE’S NOBLEMAN.

BY ANNIE L. HOLBROOK.

When wisdom and pride of heart, By heritage some possess, By nature’s ministration, The fortune’s smile, not man’s success.

He, who in spite of humble birth, Or stinted men, is noble born, Unshackled but to live them down, Reserve superior to all:

Rises superior to all: In his steps impede; And wins his way, what’t o’erfall! His house is the house of the wise.

Nor do his steps impede; And wins his way, what t’o’erfall! He wins the respect of all, Who, in his steps impede;

His house the respect of all, Who in his steps impede, His house his the house of the wise.

There his inheritance, his crown, Among the ransomed dwell we wear.

THE IMMINENCE OF CHRIST’S COMING.

BY REV. H. H. HUMPHREY.

An editorial in a recent number of the Sabbath Recorder presents many just things in reference to the coming of the Lord, and some things to which exceptions might be taken. Without wishing to criticise, I desire to call attention to two items to me the most important point in the whole matter, and which, to my mind, is the real key to a just explanation of all the mysteries involved.

I mean the imminence of his coming. This is everywhere stated as true, and insisted on by both our Lord and his apostles.

Twice his coming is compared to the light-
INTEREST IN THE NEW SABBATH REFORM MOVEMENT.

Each place has some local considerations which enter into the work of the Secretary. Various circumstances have kept the more immediate issues between the Sabbath and Sunday before the people of Dodge Centre, and vicinity. As a result, some, at least, of the preachers and larger churches have given their attention to the question of Sabbath worship. Many others, however, are still in the earlier stages of this movement.

In the foreground of the question of the Sabbath day is the conflict between the transcendental and ordinary thought of God concerning what is and what ought to be universal law, and that every fundamental law is a thought of God. All things are created and continue in existence in accordance with law. When law is abrogated, disorder and destruction follow. Any law that requires sacrifice, comes to redeem men from the penalty of broken law; also to "establish" the power and authority of law by acknowledging its right to condemn. Thus Christ came not to destroy law but to fill it full as to its deeper meaning and import. We were assured that special cases of interest in the Sabbath-quest, of long-standing, were met by this discussion.

The Secretary took pains to show our people how the experiments which have been made hitherto in the history of the Sabbath and Sunday have prepared the way for a new phase of the conflict and for a reaction in favor of the Bible and the Sabbath. The church at Dodge Centre is well organized for work, and the young people were already canvassing the tracts. The meeting was a large and enthusiastic one. I gave such counsel and encouragement as would strengthen their faith in our cause; its permanence as to truth, and its success in God's way and time.

Social Purity has been discussed publicly in Dodge Centre more than in many places, and this made the soil the more ready to receive what we had to say on that question, and upon the question that the Seventh-day Baptists of the next century must be in labor and bravery more abundant along all lines of reform; must be typical reformers.

Many Seventh-day Adventists and many Non-Sabbath-keepers attended the evening services, and especially on First-day evening, when the Secretary set forth in something of detail the actual comparative strength of Protestants and Catholics—Roman and Greek. Such comparison shows that Protestants are greatly in the minority; that the greatest factor in the early years of the Covenant was the prominence which was given the Bible at the expense of the church. This was more than any other broke through the power and precedents of the Roman Catholic church; that in proportion as the Bible has been given a subordinate place, theoretically or actually, Protestantism has been weakened and the importance of Catholicism has been strengthened.

The TRUE SABBATH REFORMER.

The true Sabbath Reformer, the model for times like these, is accurately described in the following from Sunday papers the Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., of Plainfield, N. J., as a theologian, historian and pulpit orator, is without a peer in his denomination and has the most widespread influence as a master representative of his peculiar people in this country.

SEVENTH-DAY BAPTISTS MEET AT MILTON.

MILTON, Wis., Dec. 8, 1896.

The Seventh-day Baptists logically and historically are the primal Sabbath Reformers. They have just closed a convention of unusual interest at Milton, Dec. 4-6. These people claim to be more than Protestants, in that their denominational ancestors were never within the Roman Catholic church. So far as our correspondent can see they make good this claim that their denominational ancestors reach back to the primitive Christ-faith of the early church; to Christ and John the Baptist, the original Seventh-day Baptist. In the United States their organic life dates from 1671. They believe that their history represents the patient waiting of a one and only people to be used for the glory of God. This eventuated in the union of church and state, the development of the Roman Catholic church, the Continental Sunday and its associate holidays and evils.

PURITANS MADE AN ERROR.

The second great error was the compromise made by Puritans three hundred years ago, which brought the Sabbath law to Sunday, and to "change the Sabbath." Both these errors have been tested and found wanting. The Sabbath is fast re-territorializing, as the Bible, and the observance of the Sabbath, not as a Jewish but a Christian institution, according to the example of Christ. They oppose all interference on the part of the civil law in matters of religion, and hence all Sunday laws, in so far as they prohibit legitimate business. They ask no civil law for "Sunday," but equal protection of conscience for all, without regard to creeds or sects. They especially denounced the efforts to turn the "Christian Endeavor" movement into politics along the line of "national reform" and Sunday legislation.

CATHERDS ON SUNDAY REFORM.

The convention made special note of the important fact that the Roman Catholics have long been informed from their leaders that Sunday was a day of warfare, and that all consistent Christians must become Roman Catholics or Seventh-day Baptists. This announcement by the Catholics is destined to become a large factor in the coming Sunday protest, a convenient cause. Much interest was expressed by the convention in the probability that the Sunday law question may be prominent at Madison this winter.

Aubin, Walworth, Rock River, Milton Junction and Madison were well represented in the convention. Your correspondent ventures the suggestion that the Seventh-day Baptists are much nearer to "bed-rock" on the question of Sabbath Reform than those superficial agitators are, who are trying to revive our Sunday laws, and to make men good "by act of parliament."

The convention was conducted by Rev. A. H. Lewis, D. D., of Plainfield, N. J., who as a theologian, historian and pulpit orator, is without a peer in his denomination and has the most widespread influence as a master representative of his peculiar people in this country.

"MOODY ON SUNDAY PAPERS."

Under the above head the New York Tribune for December 10 says:

One of the smallest audiences that has been seen in Cooper Union in the course of the five weeks in which Mr. Moody has been there is listened to his address yesterday on "The Ten Commandments." The evangelist took occasion in his sermon to speak of this fact. The bulk of the sermon was devoted, as usual, to the Fourth Commandment, and the Sunday newspaper was especially condemned, although the speaker said that he did not read one and that he had sworn his son to eternal warfare against the Sunday papers. He explained what he understood to be the character of some Sunday papers, and then included all in his condemnation as an dishonest representative of his peculiar people in this country.

Moody may try to extort the Commandments, his attitude toward the Sabbath, in common with others, counteracts much, if not all, they may say. The Fourth Commandment requires Mr. Moody to keep the Sabbath as is inconsistent and illogical that it creates smiles, rather than fears. Mr. Moody is a great evangelist, along certain lines; but when he attempts the role of Sabbath reformer, by blurring away the distinctions about the Fourth Commandment and Sunday newspapers, the case rules itself out of court as "non sequitur."

SUNDAY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

It now seems that the Sunday question will be at the front again this winter, at Harrisburg, Pa. It is said that the Jews in Pittsburgh and Allegheny—perhaps elsewhere—will demand freedom for Sunday, that the Welfare Commission of the Western Pennsylvania Hebrew Congress will open the question of Sabbath observance. And the Jews are Sabbath-keeping Christians, not as a concession or "exception" to a minority, but as a right God-given.

If we could read the secret history of our enemies we could find in each man's life sorrow and未能 enough of hospitality.
SHALL OUR LEGAL TENDER NOTES BE RETIRED?

If any political question has an especial claim upon the attention of the thinking man to-day, it is the momentary embarrassment to which our government has been subjected and the care needed and convenient circulating medium which has been attended with some lamentable failures.

We began our experience with flat government paper, or "Continental Currency," which proved itself to be absolutely inefficient during the War of Independence. Congress then tried hard to manufacture money. It printed bills by the wagon load, but General Washington's poorly-clad and half-starved soldiers, whose wives and children were in distress, were obliged to demand the money that would alleviate their distresses. Accordingly, Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, secured at one time fifty thousand dollars in specie for the government, and as a result of this effort the army was saved from disbanding.

After the failure and folly of issuing the currency of the Revolution we tried the expedience of issuing bills by two specially authorized United States banks. This movement ended, as is known, in disaster both to the banks and the public.

From an early period in the century up to 1864 our chief dependence for paper money was upon banks chartered by the authority of the states in the Union. In 1860, some one hundred of these banks were issuing such a currency to the amount of $292,000,000. This paper was so inadequately guaranteed, and the provisions for its redemption were so signalineffective, that the people became disgusted with the uncertainty of its value and complained bitterly of the losses to which they were exposed. The temptations were too great to allow the supercEDURE of the State Bank Issues by the more carefully guarded circulation provided under the National Banking Act of 1864.

This last system was dictated by the necessity of raising funds to prosecute a gigantic war, its main object being to provide a fixed arrange- ment for purchasing and holding a large amount of government bonds. The banks that had issued bills under the old law, and were converted into national ones under the new system, were obliged to deposit with Federal bonds in the United States Treasury to the extent of eleven per cent in excess of the amount of their circulating notes. In order to bring under the new law the largest possible number of banks, the state institutions were asked to issue bills permitting the imposition of a tax of ten per cent per annum on all of their outstanding obligations of this kind. This system, it is true, remedied the worst defects of the State Bank Notes; i.e., the varying discounts upon their value; but the war demands were so great that the amount of National Bank Notes in circulation had decreased fifty per cent, amply proves that there is a defect somewhere in the national system. This we attribute to the inflated condition of our government paper money; and just as long as this oversupply remains in circulation, just so long will the National Banks withhold in part, or entirely, the issue of notes necessary to the support of government.

The exigencies of the war period introduced into our money circulation complications still more difficult than those above mentioned. We have now outstanding $345,000,000 in greenbacks, under the form of loans. Beyond this there is no fixed guaranty beyond a promise to maintain a reserve of $100,000,000 in gold, in order to provide for their current redemption. Respecting this reserve the less said the better in view of the perpetual infestation upon it during the past three years. It is still an unsettled question whether or not these issues are constitutional. They act as a constant menace to the credit of the government, and serve as an encouragement to the further prostitution of state paper currency.

The Greenbacks are the more dangerous because of their legal tender quality which constitutes them the chief element of bank reserves, and consequently, the money of final settlement, so surrounding all investments with the cloud of uncertainty.

Most inexcusably since 1890 the quality of these legal tenders has further deteriorated as a result of the issue of $150,000,000 in the Sherman Notes for the purchase of silver. These are also an unlimited legal tender and are equally, with the Greenbacks, a claim upon the reserve of the Treasury.

The uncertainty of the joint claim of these is demonstrated by the fact that in February, 1895, this amount issued to eight per cent of our tenders, the original legal intent being that these notes should reach thirty per cent. Such is the quality of our much belabored legal tenders. Is it any wonder that the country should become impatient to rid itself of them?

The defects of our bank and government paper have been magnified by the circumstance that to our $568,000,000 of gold nearly the same amount of silver at a coin value double its bullion value. We have thus an exceedingly large issue of two kinds of metallic money, between which there is a daily diverging variance. Since the standard silver dollars are full legal tender, our $500,000,000 in government paper are liable to be redeemed only in depreciated coin, and our $200,000,000 in bank notes exchangeable in this coin; and they must be so redeemed or exchanged should the government be unable to meet its obligations in gold, a catastrophe that has twice been most perilously imminent in the past two years.

Thus, we have tried, during the first century of our national existence, no less than six systems for satisfying the requirements of our currency. All those have, at one time or another, proved very unsatisfactory in the demands made for sound money. We have, in circulation to-day, seven distinct kinds of money besides subsidiary coins; and only two of them, gold and silver certificates, are legal tender. The great object to be aimed at is what constitutes the only standard fit for the purposes of business in a prosperous and honorable nation.

The legal tenders are supposed to represent gold upon demand; but the ability of the government to honor its notes rests, to a great extent, with the metropolitan banks. These can, at their pleasure, either deprive the treasury of its gold income by giving out paper to pay customs, duties, etc., or they can draw from the treasury all the gold that the demands for redemption policy the banks have actually enforced during the past three or four years with the result of more than once bringing the United States Treasury to the verge of suspending gold payments. The demand for gold has been driven by permitting the government to become the creator and sponsor of three-fourths of our inflated circulation. Yes, I say inflated; for at the opening of the Civil War our per capita of all kinds of money was that has resorted to such a scheme. As early as the close of the eighteenth century, England, during her protracted war with the French Republic, caused advances to be made by the Bank of England in such amounts that specie payments were suspended in 1797. France was the first to issue during the Franco-German War of 1870, in which a similar resort was made. The Bank of France advanced to the treasury of the nation enormous sums, exceeding $800,000,000; and locking up its assets, it was also obliged to suspend specie payments under the sanction of law. Russia, Austria, Italy, and, in fact, nearly all the European nations that have carried on great wars during the present century, have been obliged to provide means (1) the direct or indirect issue of paper money.

But our government is not the sole power which has resorted to such a scheme. As early as the close of the eighteenth century, England, during her protracted war with the French Republic, caused advances to be made by the Bank of England in such amounts that specie payments were suspended in 1797. France was the first to issue during the Franco-German War of 1870, in which a similar resort was made. The Bank of France advanced to the treasury of the nation enormous sums, exceeding $800,000,000; and locking up its assets, it was also obliged to suspend specie payments under the sanction of law. Russia, Austria, Italy, and, in fact, nearly all the European nations that have carried on great wars during the present century, have been obliged to provide means (1) the direct or indirect issue of paper money.

But the resources thus obtained by the issue of such money have been regarded by
every well-governed European nation as only a
provisional means to be abandoned as soon as
possible. France and England have both, during
the present century, maintained a
solid monetary circulation; but under this
condition, they have devoted themselves, im-
mensely upon the establishment of peace,
to the retirement of paper money, as
meet war expenses. By 1819, no trace of this
currency remained in England; and
France, after the disastrous war of 1870, re-
garded it the most urgent, if not the chief
cause of its financial policy, to
repay the Bank of France. The
amount outstanding had
made,—sum of $300,000,000. Yet
this loan bore interest at one per cent per
annum, while its "bonded debt" was bearing
interest at six per cent. Still it was thought
best to discharge the debt at one per cent,
and get back to a completely normal circula-
tion. In the period of eight years after
the declaration of peace, the debt was liquidated,
and to-day no trace of that great conflict
remains in the French Monetary system.
But it was carried with like moral
policy practiced by England and France.
Yet the Greenbacks are of an origin similar
to the issues just mentioned.

The fact seems to have been overlooked,
that these notes were only a temporary ex-
pedient, and therefore should not be long
counted upon. It was estimated by some,
our government manifested a zeal, most
praiseworthy in itself, in reducing its bonded
debt, it neglected to redeem its more urgent
floating debt. At one time it realized
that its paper money ought to be withdrawn. The late
April 6, 1865, directed its redemption in
monthly installments, the money for which
being provided by the sale of government
bonds. This was the true financial policy,
but it was soon abandoned. The value of these issues had fallen to less than 40 cents
on the dollar. The belief obtained that the situation was much improved by the
resumption of specie payments in
1879.

In the Spring of 1874, an attempt was
made to increase the issue to $400,000,000,
but President Grant "punctured" the move-
ment with his veto. In June, 1875, the
United States Treasurer was authorized to
redeem $100,000,000. The Act
May, 1875, the law was repealed, and the
amount outstanding was fixed a $346,000,
000, which has since been retained. Judging
from the later developments of the "Green-
back system," this was a great and funda-
mental error, the influence of which has been
seriously felt in our recent financial crises.

Such is the history of the paper money that
every one supposed would be retired imme-
diately after the close of the war, or as soon
as the financial conditions of the country
would warrant it. To-day, thirty years there-
after, this paper is in use as legal money. We
have redeemed our bonds before they
were due; we have paid our debts faster than
any other nation; and yet we have permitted
this dangerous element to remain in our
financial system so long that we now find a
dangerous situation impending, by
pressure to retire the debt. If the
$100,000,000 of gold reserve should be
toward this debt, there would remain only
$246,000,000, in circulation. To cancel
this paper, an equal amount of two or three
percent bonds would be required, the interest
upon which would be about $7,000,000 per
month. Many are terriified at what they con-
sider to be such a waste of bonds. They forget
that this money, being a war measure, constantly threatens our prosperity. They
talk largely of the loss of interest, as if it were
an absolute loss, instead of being the pay-
ment of an honest debt.

To meet the burden on the bonds necessary
to retire these Greenbacks, would cost if
assessed per capita, ten cents to every indi-
vidual in our country. No panic brings
more sorrow and desolation into every home
than ten times an assessment like this brings.
And as the amount of interest and
the merchant in circulation, just so long will we be in like
danger. It is not claimed that it is the sole
cause of the trouble, for it is manifestly true
that other complications set in and agrava-
tate the difficulties. But it cannot be denied
that, while these notes are in use, the govern-
ment will be required to furnish all the gold
which may be demanded for export; and
whenever our balance of trade is unfavor-
able, they will serve as an "endless chain"
for drawing gold from our treasury. The
value of these notes, then, is a dangerous non-legal tender National Bank paper, and
thus our currency will not suffer contraction.
In conclusion, let me refer to Secretary
Carlyle's views. Regarding the difficulties,
he says: "No change that can be made in
the present condition of society will be
welcomed, or even noticed, so long as
which the government and the people are en-
titled, unless it provides for the retirement and
cancellation of the legal tender United
States Notes. Anything less than this will
be a palliative, and not a cure, for the financial
ills which are threatening us, owing to the
non-legal tender Bank National Bank paper,
and thus our currency will not suffer contraction.

ANNUAL SUNDAY REST DAY CONVENTION.

To the Editor of the Sabbath Recorder.

It was my privilege to attend the above
named convention from the opening until
Sixth-day noon. The report at 3:40 P. M. of
the opening session seemed to cover the
ground of the work of the Wisconsin Sunday
Rest Day Association. The financial part,
the report to the State Board is much stronger,
indicating that the masses in the churches
of the state were not as thorougly aroused to the support of Sunday as was the
Secretary, who says that Sunday used to be
respected and honored, but is far from being
that at present.

"Stop, hands off of Sunday, which was first
proclaimed at the dawn of human life, re-
echoed on Mount Sinai, and engraved by the
finger of God on the Decalogue; an ordinance
which applies to all times and places, and
which can be understood by every capacity of
nature." "Sunday, or the Lord's-day, is
consecrated by the Christian world to public
worship, and to rest from servile work, in
order to commemorate the resurrection of
our Saviour from the grave, by which he con-
summated the work of our redemption, and
to fore-shadow the glorious resurrection of
the elect and the eternal rest that will be
the lot of the righteous." "...The above quotations are the words of
Cardinal Gibbons, and all the speakers that
followed the secretary voiced the same spirit.
"Never before was the need so great to lift
the Sunday banner, that leads to victory.
"An account was given of the distribution of
Lord's-day tracts. Then came the call, "The
Battle thrones. The powers of evil on
every side are joining hands for a determined
strategy to destroy the God-given day for
counsel, prayer and the worship of God.
"It was a tremendous effort to secure the
necessary money for these tracts. And the
money was secured, and in short order the
bottles were filled and the tracts were ready
to be sent out, and the result was a
renunciation of God.

"Sunday desecration must be stopped by
uniting all lovers of the Lord's-day and
forcing the civil law." But alas there appears
on the field a secret society called, "League
for the Protection of Personal Liberty," with
headquarters at Milwaukee, but having
branches scattered through the state. It has
sent out a circular seeking to stir up prejudice
against Sunday laws, and calling for organized
efforts for their repeal, and fears were enter-
tained that this society had. In the report
held on Nov. 3, gained a majority in the legis-
lature in favor of the views of the League.

"What needs to be done, I believe," says
the speaker, "that Sunday can be saved by
the rallying of all classes to the support of
law and order, and thus overcome the League
that in the name of liberty comes to trample
on both liberty and law.

I attended this meeting hoping that I
might bring light to some on the Sabbath
question, and gave out at the close of the ses-
sions a large number of my tracts, "The Law
of God," which were kindly received.

Your brother and advocate of the truth,
O. P. FREEDOM.

MILTON, WI.

BE GOOD TO YOURSELF.

"Think deliberately of the house you live in
your body. Make your mind firmly not to
abuse it. Eat nothing that will hurt it.
Wear nothing that distorts or pains it. Do
not overload it with victuals or drink or
work. Give yourself regular and abundant
sleep. Keep your body warmly clad. Do
not take cold. Guard yourself against it. If
you feel the first symptoms, give yourself
heroic treatment. Get into a fine glow of
heat by exercise. This is the only body
you will have in this world. Study deeply
and diligently the structure of it, the laws
that govern it, the pains and penalties that
will result from any wrench of the state of
your body or health.—Selected.

HOW TO EXTINGUISH FIRE.—Take twenty
pounds of common salt, and ten pounds of
pepper (maria of Saragossa, to be
bad of any druggist), and dissolve in seven
gallons of water. When dissolved it can be
labeled, and kept in any room in the house,
to be used in an emergency. In case of a fire
occurring, one or two bottles should be
immediately thrown to the place, so as to
break them; the fire will cer-
tainly be extinguished. This is an exceed-
ingly simple process, and certainly worth a trial.

Reflcctor.
missions.

by o. e. wintryour, com. secretary, westley, r. i.

we spent sabbath-day, dec. 19, with pastor george seely and the berlin, n. y. church, and a few days thereafter calling on the people. bro. seely, who came from peticoatie, n. b., canada, has settled squarely into his work and is rapidly and surely winning the hearts of the people. his good wife is an excellent helpermate in his work. the berlin church is one of our oldest churches, organized sept. 24, 1780, under the name of the sabbatarian church of little hoosick, the name of the town in which it was situated. it also afterwards was designated by other names according to the town in which it was situated. in general, after villages were divisions made in the towns, viz. stepheaton, petersburg, and finally berlin.

the following ministers have served the church as pastors or supplies since its organization: william coon, asa coon, nathan rogers, william satterlee, stillman coon, solomon carpenter, orson campbell, anthony hakes, william b. maxson, james h. cockran, h. h. baker, james l. scott, l. c. rogers, a. w. coon, varnum hall, jacob sammerbell, b. f. rogers, w. c. whitford (alfred, n. y.), g. h. f. randolph, george seely.

the persons who served the church as deacons were william greenman, william davis, john greene, john bliss, james greenman, sylvanus carpenter, zebulon scriven, asa coon, john whitford, jared greene, joshua b. maxson, nathan saunders, nathan vans, james l. green, j. b. satterlee, and j. byron whitford.

sometimetime in 1800 its first meeting-house was built and dedicated. on aug. 9, 1822, this house was blown down by a tornado. the present house of worship was erected in the winter of 1825, finished and dedicated in the winter of 1825; was remodeled in 1848 by the addition of the vestibule and belfry. at that time a bell was bought weighing 300 pounds, but in the belfry is possibly the heaviest and finest-toned bell in our denomination. the berlin church is an old mother church. many of her members in these years have moved westward and have helped to start more than twenty-five other religious interests among our people. she took an active part in organizing the deuter and the first alfred churches, which became afterwards the centers of our educational interests. god bless berlin church and its pastor! may the sun of our mother churches never set! may there come up in them a pious and consecrated class of young people in every successive generation who will perpetuate the existence of these churches, and ever hold up the banner of the cross.

sec.

letter from constantinople.

the following letter, written sept. 8, 1896, has come from a personal friend of the editor, and is, for obvious reasons, published without the signature of the writer. it conveys, in a style of the age, some of the impressions of the writer as to the situation in the powers and the church of constantinople, as well as the impressions of our own people.

"the events of the past few days here have doubtless been dealt with at some length by the american press, but i doubt whether the attention they deserve has been paid them, for of course the political campaign there attracts all the public attention, so far as concerns the mass of the people.

"for some months this city and vicinity have been quiet but for the little flurry caused by the deposition of the patriarch, mgr. ismailian. but threats had been heard on the part of the armenian revolutionists that they were going to make a strike and that in the capital. for a day or so previous to the capture of the ottoman bank the armenians knew that something was coming. i was informed that very wednesday morning that bombs were to be thrown at the ottoman bank that day.

"but we did not feel certain that this was to take place. however, at one o'clock that afternoon (august 26) the trouble began. the revolutionists, by a well- planned and rapid attack, got possession of the ottoman bank. the bank was looted; from other points did much the same thing on a smaller scale; there were several simultaneous sieges and pitched battles with the troops. . . . significant as it may be, in this as in every other instance of a revolutionary plot, the leaders have been taken, and that day the trouble was quelled. but as false patriots expected, their dastardly daring excited both government and mob, and the horrid work began.

"in most quarters the soldiers merely stood by and watched, keeping foreigners at a safe distance from the mob. sometimes they pitched in and helped the mob to kill and pillage. but though the revolutionists were perfectly safe, and have escaped untouched; notably that where the sultan's newly appointed armenian patriarch lomet tensives lives, mgr. bartholomew. but in other regions the storm was so fierce that hardly a single man of the troops stationed in them was safe. in some places the troops were attacked on that day. again? . . ."
**Woman’s Work.**

By Mrs. E. T. Rogers, Waterville, Maine.

**MOTHER’S MEMORIAL DOLLAR.**

Twenty-one years a message has sped
To the heathen lands from one called dead;
Thus did sweetest words of love
To win lost souls to the home above.

Near four-score years of her life passed
Eve Christian women walked at her
To rescue sisters in foreign lands
From superstition’s cruel bands.

She placed the tablet and this forward move
In the cause for which she felt great love.
Scarcely was her name as a member given,
Eve quickly, life’s silver cord was woven.

With dying breath she direction gave,
To join in this work the lost to save.
True, one, “It is in the last hours of life’s setting sun.”

Her memorial gift each year is sent
To the far off land of the Orient;
Which contributions, cheerfully given,
Are treasure funds, and they will never end.

So her name is doing what it could.
In bringing the lost world back to God,
Dispelling the gloom of Nature’s night,
By the brightness of gospel light.

The sower and souls thus garnered on high,
In redemption’s song forever shall live,
As they do thatarry crown
Which at Jesus’ feet she gladly casts down.

Better than worldly deckings or fame
Honor more esteemed.
Jewels thus gathered have vastly more worth
Than the dust and splendor of the earth.


**SLEEVES AND SKIRTS.**

BY E. C. W. LIVERMORE.

"I do hope there will not one soul come here to-day," said Mrs. Viner to her dress-maker, "as they say we are in the annual."

"Goodness me! what shall I do?" asked Mrs. Viner. "Here I am, hair uncombed, dress unchanged, and how this room does look, and we are such good friends she will expect to come right up; but I can explain how busy we are, and that will make everything all right."

"Show Mrs. Noble up," she said to the maid.

"Mrs. Noble was a valuable little woman, winter: many more trips can look well on a small allowance, but she felt a degree of freedom with Mrs. Viner, having been her mother’s intimate friend, and was not a stranger, by any means, to her fashionable tendency.

Mrs. Viner rattled off a prelude of apology for the appearance of her apartment, and finally succeeded in ensconcing her caller in a chair, in about a rainbow of surroundings, whereupon she began her learned-by-heart rigmarole, about fall and winter fashions, and her invitation to Col. D.’s wife’s reception, where she hoped to meet the French Minister.

Mrs. Noble smiled and said, "I do not concern myself very much about fashion. In fact, I have too many of our city poor to think about, to be influenced much by style."

Mrs. Viner said, "You are a commendable worker, I will admit; but you know my husband’s position is such I have to dress. It will not do for me to fall behind any of his circle."

"I am glad if you can afford nice apparel," replied Mrs. Noble, "and I have no doubt you will take pleasure in giving me a little money to aid in buying a suitable dress for a poor Mrs. Russell to wear to church. She has lost her husband, and five children to support, by her own effort."

"O! I should be delighted," responded Mrs. Viner, "to give something, and I really wish I could afford to, but I do not see how I can, for I am getting along with as little as possible this season, and hold my position in society. I have but three new dresses for this winter, and the black velvet, heliotrope silk and passey-purple tea-gown. Mrs. Viner thinks the contrast so fine with my hair—taking care to show her amber treasures in the sun-light. "I am having three others remodeled to economize, and I was fortunate enough to match the goods, and have only gotten enough for sleeves and to enlarge the skirts. See how lovely they are, Mrs. Noble."

"Yes, I see," said the lady thoughtfully, but do you think it is right for us to encourage fashion, by using so much cloth? For instance, what quantity does it require for a dress?"

"You mean a real tony one—without a train?"

"Yes, a real tony one," responded Mrs. Noble.

"That depends on the width of goods—perhaps nine or ten yards, double width, without train."

Mrs. Noble continued: "How much did you use when they wore the neat, narrow walking skirt and one to match?"

"O," replied Mrs. V., "you know I am short, but at the time of President Garfield’s inauguration it only took seven yards; at least, it was all I used for my dress, and it was perfectly lovely.""
Young People’s Work
By Edwin Shaw, Milton, Wis.

C. E.—Conscience Endangered.

The difficulty of conduct does not lie in knowing what is right to do, but in doing it when we are opposed. To touch the conscience is to touch the conscience. It provides no motives to overcome the weakness of the will, and with wider knowledge it brings also new temptations. So says James Anthony Froude, an eminent English historian, in the introduction to his “Cesar, a Sketch,” and I am inclined to agree with him. The want of conscience on the part of so many of the American people, which is especially manifested in the attitude toward the Sabbath, is largely due, I verily believe, to intellectual use instead of destruction or deaden the conscience, but it does not touch the conscience at all, and at the same time brings to the will many and many a temptation. Intellectual culture is indeed a most subtle, and most dangerous enemy, and one can be in some other equal development of soul culture which does touch the conscience and provides sure motives for strengthening the weakness of the will. Young people who desire to secure intellectual culture, and yet desire to secure this shall be forever clas­ sed among the weak, for such persons have yielded to the persuasions, the per­ sonsimmon, very productive, and the fruit hangs on all winter.

The men’s meetings and women’s meetings have been of great help and are still con­ tinued. A move is on foot to organize a Y. M. C. A. Among the older members of the church remains to be seen. An entire change of feeling between churches, and by the people toward the churches, has come to the place. Pray that it may continue and this be only the begin­ ning of better things for Hammond.

S. D. B.—Six Days Besides.

The fourth commandment is positive as well as negative. We are not only forbidden to labor on the seventh day, but we are posi­ tively commanded to work on the other six. The Sabbath is a very important day and we cannot give too much attention to it, as to what it means and how it should be observed; but on the other hand we must not forget that there are other days besides the Sabbath, that they bring with them duties and respon­ sibilities, and that our whole religious life is made up quite as much by the events of the six days as by those of the seventh. The amount of pleasure which the Sabbath affords us and the degree of development we make in our Christian lives on that day depends very largely upon the way in which we improve the opportunities of the six work days.

PRESIDENT’S LETTER.

Dear Young People,

I write to-day while making my journey on the Illinois Central from Hammond, La., to Farina, Ill. Every station has been thronged with people from morning until night. One surging mass of human beings. It seems to me I have seen to-day most of the people in the state of Mississippi, especially the colored people. One constant ovation, but our train was the Cannon-ball Limited, stops were very seldom and short, and so no speeches were made. All was something to do with all these great gatherings, but all on account of Christmas, and people were looking for friends, and little brown jugs.

Six weeks off of the winter for me spent in the sunny South. Before night the breath of the iron horse was in the frosty air. By the way, some frost-bitten brother from the North writes friends at Hammond asking what they pay Dr. Lewis for writing them up for their Recorder. He got his pay in per­ simmons. I get the same, only more of them.

Our meetings closed after five weeks from the close of the Association with a good in­ terest. Most of the people have been converted. On Sabbath-day we visited the baptismal waters, where Pastor Lewis baptized two candidates who had been re­ ceived by vote as members of our church after baptism. On Tuesday I had intended to go North from New Orleans, but request came from Rev. Mr. S., to return to Hammond for baptism; and again on Wednesday afternoon, with sun and water as warm as June, five more can­ didates were baptized. Many are using the Bible in order to decide what they shall do about baptism and the Sabbath, as well as other questions. Many strong decisions have been made.

I might say to the world and to any un­ converted church members interested, that I understand there are some ball dresses which can be had at greatly reduced prices. The young lady, is it not natural to comply with the persimmons, tree, very productive, and the fruit hangs on all winter.

The men’s meetings and women’s meetings have been of great help and are still con­ tinued. A move is on foot to organize a Y. M. C. A. Among the older members of the church remains to be seen. An entire change of feeling between churches, and by the people toward the churches, has come to the place. Pray that it may continue and this be only the begin­ ning of better things for Hammond.

Sabbath-schools would say that under such circumstances as surrounded these people it would be useless to try to maintain a Sab­ bath-school, for there was in all scarce a half dozen children, but such was not the policy of this church, for the Sabbath-school had ever been one of its bulwarks, and young and old together bent to the study of the Word, not as a matter of form, but as those digging for hidden treasures.

The lesson was of the Pharisees and the Pub­ lican, and the little company who gathered for its study were none of them counted wise, and a long time was spent from the discussion of the lesson of depth and culture that comes from this careful regular study of the Book of books, the educational value of which can be compared to no other.

After the Sabbath-school came the sermon from the pastor of a neighboring church, and following it the tender communion service and covenant meeting. How the memories of other covenant meetings of the long past crowded upon us.

“O death that long in dust had lain,
Old dreams came towering back again.”

The teachings, the aspirations of the past contrasted with present realities. Dear young friends, if your lives are to measure up to the ideals today, you must gaze at the sacred walls of your home church, you will need to live all through your lives very close to God!

Other thoughts that came to us were of those who had once gathered with us and were absent. The old church steps, the old grave-yard, some in others. Should those still liv­ ing gather once more about this table they would come from New Jersey and California, and from Georgia and Arkansas and states between. A common-place people they seemed to us in the old days when the world outside seemed exciting and enticing, but since our
horizon has enlarged we have seen things in truer light and we have realized what a power for good was the little country church where the young were fed with gospel truth and sheltered from temptation until they were strong. The manners of our people were not those that made the world together and felt in the home in company where manners were finer I have missed the true refinement of my youthful associates of the old home church.

But to go back to the meeting. I cannot tell you what was said, but it was a season when the circle was united, and yet the home in company where manners were finer I have missed the true refinement of my youthful associates of the old home church.

DODGE CENTER, C. E. C. has had some unusual interesting afternoon meetings of late. The topic, "A good education; what it is and how to get it," with Robert Wells, as leader, brought out many thoughts, excellent showing for the young people, realizing that "good education" meant vastly more than book culture, but included that wisdom which comes from God. It also showed great interest in our denominational colleges.

The topic for Nov. 28 was "Missionary work" by the North-Western Association's Arthur Ellis, as leader, directed a program of readings, historical and otherwise, that was instructive. The C. E. C. has also directed in the organization of a Reading Circle for the winter, to which any one may be admitted who will give attention to the studies and readings. The circle meets weekly in the home and is studying the lectures on Church History which Dr. A. H. Lewis gave in Alfred University a few years ago.

The circle pronounce them very profitable and interesting. While one reads, the remainder asks questions and remarks are in order at any time. In connection with these are large maps and charts made by the pastor. The new officers of the C. E. C. Society, are, Giles Ellis, President; Edna Daggett, Secretary and Corresponding Secretary; Charles Bond, Treasurer. Owing to length we omit names of committees.

The Junior Society of Dodge Centre had a Thanksgiving entertainment on the evening of Nov. 28, music was furnished by the choir, mostly composed by the Junior superintendent. The music was a great hit. Recitations, papers, etc., made up the Junior parts. There was a good attendance and some money added to the treasury. The Junior teachers now are, Jennie Burdick, Edna Daggett, Grace Sanford and Mrs. H. D. Clarke. The classes are now studying Old Testament History. When Mr. Lewis was here he gave us a fine talk on character, how early formed. The superintendent continues from time to time general talks on Bible themes illustrated with a new "Royal Scroll," and occasional blackboard drawings.

Where Christ brings his cross, he brings his presence; and where he is, none are desolate, and there is no room for despair. — Mrs. Browning.
"And sing to you?"
"Yes."
"Well, I guess I'll sing you a song, for I'm going to ask ma if I can't adopt you as my grandpa. You must excuse my voice, for I swam in the lake this day and may expect it to work up out of my shoulders this fall. I guess I'll sing about the three little graves. Don't look at me or I shall forget."

And in a voice full of childish queries, and frequently stopping, as if to swallow some of the words she sang:

"Under an elm tree three little graves—Under the sod my children three; The sun shines here, but my heart will grieve And sorrow will rest with me."

"Why, grandpa, the tears are just running down your cheeks!"
"Yes, child—child, I can't help it! My poor old life is full of graves and griefs!"
"Is your wife dead?"
"Long ago, child."
"And all the children?"
"Dead or scattered. I am all alone."
"Well, that's funny. You can wipe your eyes on my apron, if you want to."
"Have you had the cold?"
"That's nice. If I should adopt you, I'd keep you mending dolls all the time. Have you got over crying?"
"Yes, child."
"Then you must be hungry. I'm always hungry after a good cry. Wait a minute."

She ran into the house to return with a generous slice of bread and butter and a piece of meat, and as she handed the food to the old man, she said:

"I've got to go in now, but we'll remember that I've adopted you as my grandpa. Don't cry any more, and come back to-morrow. Good-by, grandpa!"

"Good-by!"

And men who passed by saw an old man with his face in his hands to hide his tears, and when they asked the matter, a child who stood by exclaimed:

"Why, sir, he's crying because he's all alone in the world, and a little girl has adopted him!" —Detroit Free Press.

LISTEN, BOYS!
1. Treat your mother as politely as if she were a stranger lady.
2. Be as kind and helpful to your sister as to other boys' sisters.
3. Don't grumble or refuse to do some errand which must be done, and which otherwise after the time of some one who has more to do.
4. Have your mother and your sisters for your best friends.
5. Find some amusement for the evening that all the family can join in, large and small.
6. Be a gentleman at home.
7. Cultivate a cheerful temper.
8. If you do anything wrong, take your mother into your confidence.
9. Never lie about anything you have done.—Our Young Folks.

"What time is it, my lad?" asked an American traveler of a small Irish boy, who was nursing a couple of cows home from the fields.
"About twelve o'clock, sir," replied the boy.
"I thought it was more."
"It's never any more here," returned the lad, in surprise. "It just begins at one again." —Harper's Round Table.

INGROWING NAIL.

In the treatment of ingrowing nails, good results have followed the use of salicylic acid.

The nail must be cut short, and a mixture of two drachms of salicylic acid to the ounce has succeeded in the writer's practice.

If necessary to remove a portion of the overgrown flesh, which comes off easily and without pain, in a few days it will be entirely destroyed; also, at the same time and in the same way, the overgrown flesh, which comes off easily and without pain. In a few days it will be entirely destroyed; also, at the same time and in the same way, the overgrown flesh, which comes off easily and without pain."

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

BY J. T. HAMILTON.

Three months more than eighty-one years ago I was born into this world, and my natural life began. A little more than seventy years ago I was "born again of the Spirit," and the consciousness of the new life began. But that new life did not come into my confidence. That I lived in it, very truly, I believe, is evidenced in memory, and Dea. J. B. Wells, who died last summer, is in general desire that one or more should be chosen and ordained to that office to assist Deacons Babcock and York in the church work. We have a worthy class of young men, and the quality of young men again and again who will be chosen. Last Sabbath the pastor preached on the "Qualifications, duties and responsibilities of deacons as laid down in the New Testament," and now we are praying that God will direct in this solemn choice.

"Even down to old age, my people shall prove My power and grace and infinite love. And in heart and soul and body be, Like lambs in his bosom they shall still be borne."—My experience also coincides with what the poet wrote, whose thoughts were in the night season:

"A Deity beloved is joy matured, A Deity adored is joy advanced, A Deity beloved is joy matured.

While on earth, Jesus can make a dying bed. Poor self as down pillows are, While on his breast I lean my head, And breathe my life out sweetly there.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 20, 1896.

TWO PICTURES.—Two artists went out to paint each a picture of peace. One painted a silvery lake embossed deep among the hills, whose rocks were waving calm, sweet, quiet in its shelter. The other painted a wild sea, swept by tempests, strewn with wrecks, but his theme, a great rock, and in the rock, high up, a cleft with herbage and flowers, amid which, on her nest, a dove was sitting. The latter is the true picture of Christian peace.—J. B. Miller.
LESSON III.—A MULTITUDE CONVERTED.


GOLDEN TEXT.—The promise is unto you, and to your children, and to all that are afar off, as many as the Lord our God shall call.

INTRODUCTION.

For a time after the descent of the Spirit all seem to have been engaged in preaching to various groups of the people. But as the first shock of wonder begins to subside and people begin to settle into intense curiosity for a reason for it all, and the enemies of the church began to seek to draw people away from the scene by discussions of Drunkenness, Peter and the eleven arose in their places, and he, as a spokesman for them all, delivers the sermon, a part of which has been discussed in the last lesson. He courteously answers the charge of drunkenness and shows how the scene literally fulfilled one of their cherished prophecies. He briefly propounds upon them the story of the resurrection, how God (again in accord with the prophecies, this time of their time honored father David) had taken the man they had seen crucified and buried, and raised him from the dead. It is a significant fact that this great truth of a living, victorious, risen, Christ was the theme of the first great evangelistic sermon of the Spirit’s dispensation.

NOTES, CRITICAL, AND EXPLANATORY.


32. This Jesus. See verses 22-24. The same one they had seen and heard and crucified. Wherefo. Lit. of whom. This title belonged to the same person, risen from the dead, they were witnesses.

33. Exalted. They had witnessed the ascension as well as the resurrection. Again a new appeal to their own Scriptures. See verses 16-21. Ho. All this is the work of the one they had sought to destroy.

34. David is not ascended. Lit., did not ascend as did Christ, but died and was buried and they had seen his grave (v. 29), hence Christ was the greater. Saith, Psa. 110: 1. The Lord (Jehovah) said unto my (David’s) Lord. Even David admitted Jesus to be the Christ.

36. House of Israel. They had the prophecies, hence could associate the prophecies with the Christ’s Power Manifested in Conviction. 37-40.

37. Frockal. Stung with remorse at the enormity of their wickedness which had been committed in the crucifixion of Christ. The first impulse of a self convicted of wrong. Luke 3: 10, 12, 14.

38. Except. Matt. 3: 24; 17; Luke 24: 17. Be baptized. Outward symbol of the inward change. In the name. Lit. upon the name. “To be baptized upon the name is to be baptized on the confession of that which the name imparts.”—Ellen White. Receive the Holy Ghost. The blessing needed for the fullest life and largest service.

39. For. Reason for his preceding statement. The promise. See verses 16-21. After all. Lit., unto a long way. Upon the earth. The angels, who are described by this phrase both in the Old and New Testaments.—Ellen White.


III. Christ’s Power Manifested in Salvation. 41-43.

41. Saved. Luke 24: 47. Saved the twelve of whom the church consisted when the day began. —Cambridge Bible.

42. The Gentiles. Resumed under the instruction of the apostles. Fellowship, from the same word translated common in v. 44. “A relation between indi- viduals which involves a common interest.”—Ellen White. A word used only in reference to the breaking of bread, hence refers to the celebration of the Lord’s Supper. Prayers. Continuing one of the conditions of Pentecostal blessing.

43. Fear. Not terror but awe. Wonders and signs. Miracles endowing the divine presence and power.

IV. Christ’s Power Manifested in Preserving his People. 44-47.

44. Together. In one common house. Common. See above.

45. Sold. Money could be more easily distributed than anything else. House. A house, of which the communion being distinctively Christian could not be celebrated in the temple. Eat their meat. At their meals. Distinct from the Lord’s Supper. Stagnation of spirit. With but one aim in it, all the spread of the gospel.

47. Favour with all the people. See Luke 2: 52; Mark 12: 37; Acts 11: 23. The Church. Omit the oldest MSS. Should be saved. Lit., were being saved.

A QUESTION.

BY CHARLIE TAYLOR BOSMAN.

48. With what, in your opinion, is the breaking of bread, a word used only in reference to the breaking of bread, distinguished, as distinct from the “classes.” The Church, OMITTED: in the oldest MSS. Should be saved. Lit., were being saved.

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There has been an electric railway constructed near Geneva, in Switzerland, that ascends to the summit of Mont Saleve, an elevation of over 4,000 feet. From this summit is to be seen a magnificent view, extending from Mont Blanc (monsoon) on one hand, to Lake Geneva on the other. This view, at present, cannot be surpassed in all Switzerland.

From various sources, we learn that a convention of electrical and civil engineers has lately been held at Geneva, at which they have decided to accomplish a feat of engineering skill, which cannot be excelled on the face of the globe. It is no less than to transport the tourist, by electricity, to the very summit of the Jungfrau.

Lake Geneva, the source of the Rhone, falls 1,367 feet above the sea level, and the summit of Mont Blanc 15,779 feet. Here then is 14,529 feet of Alpine electrical embankment—two hundred feet deep, and let us hope in the future.

This Alpine road, already commenced, starts from Scheideck, a station on the road leading from Grindelwald to Lauterbrunnen. In order to reach Jungfrau, they have to take a winding course and skirt the sides of two very prominent mountains, the Eiger and Monk. The highest peak of the first is 13,042, and of the second, 13,465 feet. This mountain was first ascended to its top in 1857. On both of these mountains, at their most available points, are to be stations, far above the large crevasses (or everlasting snow field). From the Monk station, a number of immense glaciers are to be seen, together with the large crevasses, over which it would be impossible for the tourist with his Alpine stock to pass. A single station, and the Jungfrau is reached at the station below its summit. From here to the top, a distance of 330 feet, they are carried by an electric elevator.

The Jungfrau is 13,670 feet high, therefore it will be seen that 6,852 feet of elevation have been overcome. This mountain top was first visited in 1811. On the route, there will be six miles of tunnels, principally through solid rock. The first section, a distance of seven and a half miles, to be completed by the first of August next, and the whole completed in five years. Estimated cost, $2,000,000.

The roads, we are informed, will be fitted with windows three feet square, enclosed on all sides, forming a cabinet. The material of which it was made was bronze phosphorized.

"It was lately demonstrated that water has a tremendous pressure at a depth of only 200 feet. There was manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pa., a structure to be used in making searches at great depths in lake Michigan. This structure is 8 feet square, enclosed on all sides, forming a cabinet. The material of which it was made was bronze phosphorized." The plates were five-eighths of an inch in thickness, and strengthened by ribs two inches wide and one inch thick. These plates were flanged and securely bolted to each other.

The whole was braced inwardly. It had glass windows three inches square and one inch thick, set in iron frames. The whole was well secured with strong timbers, bolted so as to give it great strength. When completed, the weight was taken from the summit to Milwaukee and tossed out on the lake about twelve miles, where the water was over two hundred feet deep, and let down to test its strength. When it reached two hundred feet, pieces of timber came to the surface, which showed serious damage. The structure was designed to be 330 feet above the sea level, and it was found to have been completely crushed; not even a section held its place. The glass windows, three inches square and one inch thick, in iron frames, were completely pulverized. On determining the pressure brought (only to be endured by the crew) to bear to crush this piece of invulnerability, it was found that it took 1,361.7 tons to demolish this seemingly secure abode. Very risky business exploring two hundred feet below the surface.

A STEP IN ADVANCE.

The Sabbath convention is a step in the right direction. We rejoice to note any forward movement. A tune well played, all parts of Sabbath Reform work should move in the same direction. They are opposed, we know, by "coercion" by civil force, another is giving instruction upon the first principles of Sabbath-observance.

SEEK FOR CONVERSIONS.

This is another step in this work. Seek conversions by taking sides with those who are seeking light. More thinking upon the subject, and are studying to know the truth. Take sides with them as we take sides with anxious sinners. An evangelist is quick to recognize those who are anxious for the welfare of their souls.

Anxious inquiries of Sabbath truth are to be encouraged by our prayers and our Christian regard. Pastors are never satisfied until sinners declare their purpose, and make a full confession. So Sabbath Reformers ask those who have been bound by erroneous teaching, and their minds clouded by prejudice, to come in and leave us the light and liberty of the Word of God. Large numbers no doubt are to be brought out by prayer and Christian effort. The Sabbath as a gift to the world is next to the gift of Christ to fallen men. It is to be presented in the gospel message as the glorious gift of God. We hail with pleasure the step in advance in

PRAEACH SABBATH TRUTH.

It is the experience of many that the effort to illustrate and enforce this commandment is owned and blessed of the Lord. Many remember with pleasure how Eld. Wardner and the Halls preached the Sabbath truth. The people listened to those words with more than ordinary interest. Many have said, I should never have kept the Sabbath if it had not been for those sermons. He made the subject so plain, I neither had to accept his conclusions or reject the teachings of the Bible. He succeeded very much, and I now rejoice that I accepted this truth as the word of God. Any hesitation in defending the Sabbath cause invites opposition and defeat. We feel a great interest for the Sabbath cause while special effort is made for the conversion of sinners, for fear that those not well instructed or deeply impressed with the importance of the subject may step out of the fold for self interest and so-called "greater freedom," and lose their power for a great and good work.

Make the most of today's privileges and blessings and opportunities. Do all the good you can and get all possible comfort out of the present. Who has a promise of to-morrow?

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is a most useful and rare book, "An Exposition of the Eighth Commandment," by J. P. Trine, and that this book has been able to come in all its stages, and of that it is certain. In the preface we find this note: "In the light of the sacred law. As a basis of the Sabbath, this being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. The light of the consecrated Sabbath should be turned upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system, thereby bringing the healing power and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and removing disease in doing its work. The German printers have much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to effect.

Address, F. J. CHESEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Special Notices.

The Seventh-day Baptist Church of Chicago holds regular Sabbath services in the Le Moyne Building, on Randolph street between State street and Washington avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers are most cordially welcomed. Pastor's address, Rev. L. C. Clarkson 1126 Ingleside Ave.

THE SEVENTH-DAY BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Seventh-day Baptist Church of Hornesville, N. Y., holds regular services every Sunday in the Baptist church, corner of Church and Genesee streets, at 2:30 P. M. Sabbath-school following preaching service. All Sabbath-keepers in the city and adjacent villages, and others are most cordially invited to attend.

The New First Seventh-day Baptist Church of Chicago holds regular Sabbath services in the Le Moyne Building, on Randolph street between State street and Washington avenue, at 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers are most cordially welcomed. Pastor's address, Rev. L. C. Clarkson 1126 Ingleside Ave.

ALFRED WILLIAMS, CHURCH CLERK.
DEATHS.

Mrs. Josephine E. Cook, of our town, died last week, leaving a husband and four children. She was an accomplished and a beloved woman, and her death is a deep loss to the community.

MARRIAGES.

Foster—Collier—In Independence, N. Y., December 23, 1896, by Edd. J. Kenyon, at his home, Mr. Clark O. Foster, of Clarendon, N. Y., and Miss Dorothy Collier, of Whiteville, N. Y.

REXWORTH—De return of Mrs. J. W. Devore in our town, last week, is a welcome sight. Mrs. Devore has been celebrating her sixtieth birthday.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOEPUTELY PURE

HEALTH HINTS.

SCIENTIFIC SURGERY.—The re- surgent modern art of surgery has been revolutionized by the physicians of to-day to accomplish what would have been impossible only a few years ago. The latest discovery enables them to photograph the inside of one's body and find the place in a hidden gunshaft or rifle by the power of the magnet all at once. A piece of steel was driven in to the eye of Joseph Brown, of Plainfield, N. J. It was imbedded deep in the eye, and could not be extracted by any surgical means. The patient was about to lose the entire loss of the eye. At the Eye and Ear Infirmary, of New York, they applied a powerful magnet which will hold up one hundred pounds. When the magnet was brought near to the piece of steel was drawn from its bed and attached to the magnet, and the eye was saved. That is scientific surgery.

A GOOD OLD AUE.—The London Christian World makes mention of the recent recovery of Mrs. Webster, of Ayrsgarth, Yorks, who has attained her hundred and fifth year. Her inconstancy she experienced during the severe frost was the inability to indule in her daily walk. Mrs. Webster, of Macclesfield, has been celebrating her one hundred birthday. Her father, born in a house which she now resides, lived to be the age of ninety and a half years. A Jew and Jewesses have just died in Poland, aged 110 and 121 respectively, their ages being well authenticated.

EAT LIGHTLY.—One physician cures people by telling them to eat no breakfast. Two meals a day are doubtless sufficient to-day at nine o'clock and at three, if those were convenient hours. Unquestionably one who only eats too much, but they eat so often that the stomach has no rest, and is unable to assimilate properly so much food; though when the proper intervals are given, it will digest a greater aggregate amount. It is undeniable that he who eats a hearty meal when absolutely hungry, will usually be able to digest far more of it than he who eats two moderate meals without appetite.

A Genuine Work of Art.

The Youth’s Companion Calendar for 1897 is a gem. Your bookshelf will, in May, present the freshest season. The figures are tabulated in twelve colors by original painting. The whole Calendar consists of four folding pages, and is 10" by 10" by 1") when folded. The familiar color work the Companion has ever of any magazine in the land, in this country. It is given free to all children, and there are no strings attached. The magazine for the year 1897. An illustrated Prospectus will be sent free to those who address it the address.

THE COMPAIXON’S COMPANION

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FOR SALE.

Fifty acres of the best black, rich soil, one mile and three-fourths north of North Loop, for $25.00 Per Acre.

Sarah Church, 1896.

REV. A. W. COON, Canaan Doctor, Lancaster, N. Y.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

Review Bulletin 159.

So large a variety of new varieties of strawberries are being introduced into cultivation each year, and the sale of the plant is unusually brisk, it is often puzzled in trying to decide which of them are most worthy of trial. On this account testimony to their merits from some one who has no financial interest in their sale is particularly welcome to fruit growers.

Bulletin No. 100 of the New York State Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., by Wendell Paddock, gives such testimony. Hundred and thousands of strawberries besides the Station Seedlings were grown at the Station in 1896. Of the varieties which fruited there for the first time in 1896, Bissel, Earliest, Enormous, Delicious, and William Belt are considered especially promising. Bissett, Market, Marston, and Tennesse have been friuted with two sea- sons and are recommended as worthy of further trial. ‘The best variety for early fruiting, or for the late fruiting are published. A summary of the records of this Station from 1891 to 1896 are published, the varieties which fruited more than two years is also given. This bulletin may be had free by writing for it to Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. Thomas, and other varieties whose names appear on the permanent mailing list will receive future bulletins as they are issued.

Those who are interested in growing strawberries should read bulletin No. 100 of the New York Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y., by Wendell Paddock. It contains an unprejudiced report on the large number of new varieties which have been tested in this Station. Promising new varie- ties are especially mentioned and lists of the names of the seeds are given. It also contains a summary of previous reports on some of the old varieties which have been tested more than two years.

To get rid of rats, wet a rag with a strong solution of cyanide pepper, and stuff into any hole where rats or mice are suspected to be. Cover the hole with mortar or wood, and no rat or mouse will attempt to gnaw through that rag or get near the pantry. —Harold and Pres- ter.

A GIRL THAT MAKES MONEY.

A young lady of this town, is a subscriber to the mail order house of A. W. Coon, Canaan, N. Y. She has been correspond- ing with him for one year, but she states that his goods are all first rate. She states that she is a subscriber to his mail paper, and that she has received all of the National Electric News, and that she is always provided with two copies of the paper. She has been a subscriber for one year, and she is always provided with two copies of the paper. She states that she has no objection to these papers, as she has no objection to furnishing testimonials. She states that she has always been satisfied with the goods she has received, and that she has always been satisfied with the goods she has received, and that she has no objection to furnishing testimonials. She states that she has no objection to furnishing testimonials. She states that she has no objection to furnishing testimonials. She states that she has no objection to furnishing testimonials.

REV. A. W. COON, Canaan Doctor, Lancaster, N. Y.

15. Jan. 4, 1897.
WE’8tern Association, MISS

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